WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1867.

Tracle continues about the same as at our last review, and money coming more freely into circulation. The demand from the chipping for provisions and stores is unusually small this year.

Owing to the high prices which prevailed last season for some escriptions of stores, a large number of whalers have this year accived their supplies direct from their owners, by the regular kets, via Cape Horn. With this fact in view, the stocks of Beef, Pork, Bread, &c., now on hand, are probably more than sufficient for the wants of this and the ensuing year. Our conded warehouses are piles full of goods from cellar to roof. The bark Messenger Bird has been chartered by the owners

cading rapidly, and will probably be the first ships off for New We note the arrival of the brig Emma from Tahiti via Faning's Island, with a cargo of coccanat oil. The brig Hero, from Christmas Island, with the balance of cargo of Lumber savel from wrecked bark J. C. Fremont, and also 3000 f copper from the wreck. The brig Advance and barkentin argoes of Lumber. The ship Fortung sailed for Manila on

of the Victoria, Oaks and Kauai, to take a cargo of oil and sons to Germany. The John Land and Harriet & Jessie are

SUGAR-A few kegs of the new crop at Lihue were received his week. We hear of sules of 5 tons East Maui No. 1, in kegs,

OIL-The cargo of the brig Emma, consisting of 15,000 galls Coccanut Oil, was sold for export at 50c. W gal. CIGARS-Manila Cheroots are selling at \$14. Cigars, Havanna shape, at \$17.6818 for No. 2. OATS Jobbing at 2 ic. The market was partially

by the shipment of 100 sacks to Manila per Fortuna. OYSTERS Best brands are in demand at \$0@8 50. LUMBER-The cargo of the brig Hero, from

sland, was sold to a denier on private terms. EXCHANGE-We quote Whalers' Bills at 10@12 & cen

LATEST DATES, received at this Office. sco - - Oct. 3 Paris - - - Aug. 22 1 G. - Sept. 16 Hongkong - - July 9 - - - Sept. 5 Melbourne, N. S. W., July 15 - - Aug. 23 Tahiti - - - Aug. 27

Ships Mails.

For San Francisco, per Fanny Major, about November 5.
For Larana, per Maria, to-day.
For Vancouvan's Island, per Recovery, on Saturday
For Karai, per Emma, soon.
For Kona. Hawaii, per Kinoele, to-day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

(For full reports of Whaleships, see 4th page.) . 22-Haw brig Victoria, Corsen, fm Arctic.

23—Am wh bark Baltic, Bronson, 600 wh.
23—Haw wh bark Cynthia, Scofiebi, fm Ochotak.
23—Haw wh ship Neptune, Comstock, fm Kodiack.
23—Brep en brig Onhu, Molde, fm Arctic Ocean.
23—Haw schr Dolphin, Faikner, 18 days from Chris 23-Am wh ship Julian, Cleveland, fm Bristol Bay.

-Am wh ship Josephine, Allen, fm Ochotsk. -Am wh ship Kutusoff, Wing, fm Ochotsk. —Am wh ship Butario, Tooker, in Ochotsk.

—Am wh ship Braganza, Jackson, im Kodiack.

—Haw brig Emma, Bent, im Fanning's Island.

—Sch Manuokawai, Beckley, im Hilo.

—Sch Mary, Berrill, im Kawaihae.

—Sch Keoni Am, im Kanai.

Ships Navigator, Fisher, and Cleone, Simmons, off and on, bound on southern cruise.

Am wh ship Newburypert, off and on, bound to cruise.

Sch Excel, Antonio, im Kauai.

day for New Zenland.

27—Haw beig Advance, Robbins, 25 days fm Port Ludlow, Washington Territory.

27—Seh Maria, Molteno, fm Lahaina and ports on Maui.

27—Am wh ships Draper, Sanford, and Norman, Ray, off and on, and sailed again to cruise.

28—Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Sargent, 23 days from Teckalet, Washington Territory.

29—Am wh ship Magnolia, Cox, fm Ochotsk, via Kanai.

29—Seh Kinoole, fm Molokai.

3.7 7-12 o'clock, A. M. Thursday morning—Telegraph reoris two whaleships past Coco Head. DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22-Sch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina. 22-Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, for Lahaina. 24—Am wh ship Mercury, Hayden, for New Guinea 25—Fr wh ship Espadon, Homont, for Kealakekua. 25—Sch Kesni Ana, for Kauni. 25—Tybee, Freeman, for coast of California. 26—Florida, Fish, for New Zealand.

25—Forida, Fish, for New Zealand.
27—Am clipper ship Fortuna, Scudder, for Manila.
27—Sch Manuekawai, Beckley, for Hilo via Lahaina.
27—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae direct.
27—Sch Alice, Rye, for Lahaina.
27—Sch Excel, Antonio, for Nawiliwili and Koloa.
28—Am whiship South Amerida, Walker, to cruise.
23—H. B. M.'s ship Plumper, Richards, for Vancouver'

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Bent, of the brig Emma, reports having passed a Rusined there eight days, and was thirty-three days to Cahiti, experiencing constant westerly winds. Discharged 40 tune coconnut oil at Tahiti, and after a stay there of 12 days, niled again for Fanning's, Island and from thence to Honolulu. By The Jenny Ford left at Teckalet, ship Eli Whitney, to abroad. all for Sydney in three days, and would probably touch at

rigging, &c., and in complete order, has been purchased by par-ties in New York for \$24,000 cash, for the Antwerp trade. Phirmir, of New London, has recently been pur-c. George Huntley, Capt. Benj. Hempstead and ill be continued in the whaling business from that numand of Capt. Hempstead.—N. B. Mercury.

VESSELS IN PORT .- OCT. 28.

U. S. S. Marys, Davis.
H. B. M.'s steamship Vixen, Meacham.
Am clipper ship Hound, Stevens, loading oil.
Am choper ship John Land, Bearse, loading oil.
Am ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvrin, loading oil Br bark Faith, Gates.
Am cipper ship John Gilpin, Ropes, loading oil.
Am bark Fanny Major, Paty.
Am bark Messenger Bird, Homer.
Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Sargent.
Haw brig Advance, Robbins.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

n ship Eliza & Ella was to sail from Boston for Hono 25, with cargo moize to B W Field. In bark Yanker, Smith, will leave San Francisco abou

bark Bhering, Morse, is due from China ports. expected daily from Hong Kong, with cargo of Ma-tins goods to Hackfeld & Co. American alip Gladiator, Cromwell, sailed from New Bedford me 10, and will be due 0ct. 23.

A clipper brig left England about the close of May with cargo make to the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Co.

IMPORTS.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

W. T.-per Advance, Oct 26-Mrs. D

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

21—Olympia, Ryan, 130 wh, from Bristol Bay. 22—Vigilant, M'Cleave, 70 sp, from Japan. 22—Julian, Cleveland, 1000 wh, 10, 200 bone, from Kodlack 22—Elizabeth (French). Augustil, 800 wh, 8000 bone, from Kodlack. Kodisck. 22—Ontario, Tooker, 1,900 wh. 28,000 bone, fm Ochots 22—Prudent, Hamilton, 90 sp, 750 wh, 7000 bone, fm Prudent, Hamilton, 90 sp., 100 m., 100 bone.

LTimor, White, 150 sp., 500 wh., 700 bone.

Kingfisher, Palmer, 1500 wh., 16000 bone, fm Ochotsk.

Antelope, Potter, 180 sp., from Japan Sea.

John Coggeshall, Lambert, 300 wh., 7000 bone.

Columbia, Foiger, 250 sperm.

Henry Tales, Ewer, 100 sperm.

Brutus, Henry, 2000 wh, 30,000 bone.

Joseph Meigzs, Coffin, 250 wh, 1306 bon 24—Nil (Fr), Grandsaigne, 160 sp, 350 wh, 3400 bone. 24—Caroline, Gifford, 80 sp, 150 wh, 3000 bone. DEPARTURES.

t. 21-Navigator, Fisher, for New Zealand. 21—Onward, Norton, for Honolulu. 22—Julian, Cleveland, for Honolulu. 3—Tahmaroo, Robinson, for Chile. 3—Gay Head, Lowen, for New Zealand 23—Draper, Sanford, to cruise.
23—Newburport, Crandall, for Honolulu.
23—Ontario, Tooker, for Honolulu.
24—Kingfisher, Palmer, for Honolulu.

23—Horse 120-7, Lwer, 100 sperm.
23—Jeannette, Peirce, 700 wh, 6000 bone.
23—Florence, Champlin, 200 sperm.
25—Cicero, Courtney, 145 wh, 2200 bone.
24—Triton 2d, White, 650 wh, 6000 bone.

In Honelulu, on the evening of the 24th inst., the lady Capt. Thomas King, of a daughter.

October 28, at the residence of Mrs. Irwin, Honolulu, S. I. pulmonary consumption, ALEXANDER M. ZABRISKIE, of Oro-ie, Butte County, California, second son of Col. Jas. Zabriskie, Sacramento, aged 23. Funeral to take place this evening at half-past 4 o'clock, at the above residence.
On board bark Jenny Ford, six days from Teekalet, W. T.,
Mr. Axcno Baigus, of Port Townsend, aged 19 years.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon Chaplain—King street, near the Sallors' Home. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7g P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School after the morning services.

ORT STREET CHURCH—Corner of Fort and Beretania sts. -Rev. J. D. Strong, Pastor. Preaching on Sundays at 11
A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 10 A. M.
METHODIST CHURCH—Nauanu avenue, cornèr of Tatul
street—Rev. Wm. S. Turner, Pastor. Preaching every
Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Scats free. Sabbath
School meets at 10 A. M.

School meets at 10 A. M.

KING'S CHAPEL—King street, above the Palace—Rev. E. W.

Clark Pastor. Services, in Hawaiian every Sunday at

94 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Fort street, near Beretania—under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Abb. Modeste. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. SMITH'S CHURCH—Beretania street, near Nutani street— Rev. Lowell Smith Pastor. Services, in Hawaiian, every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 24 P. M.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE. Papers ready for mailing can be procured at our coun

neatly done up in wrappers, five copies for 50 cents or twelve copies for a dollar. Single Copies 12; cents each. AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. C. S. BARTOW, Esq. L. L. TORBERT, Esq. Capt. J. WORTH. Capt. JAS. A. LAW. Makawao, E. Maui Hilo, Hawaii Kawaihae, Hawaii

Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

THOS. H. PARIS, Esq. Dr. J. W. SMITH.

. P. FISHER, Esq., Mer. Ex

B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship List.

In accordance with a notice which appeared in our last, the above named Society held its annual meeting on Thursday of last week in the Office of Chief Justice Allen at the Court House.

After the meeting had been called to order by the President, James F. B. Marshall, Esq., he proceeded to read a very interesting report of the Board of Managers, by which it appeared that the Society had been far from idle during the past year, a great many new plants and seeds having been introduced and distributed throughout the Islands. A very encouraging view was presented of the general state of agriculture. The Board recommended that the subject of a public nursery immediately receive the attention of the Society, and that the spot granted by the Legislature for the purpose be sold, as it was thought to

be unsuitable, and a more eligible site procured. The Corresponding Secretary, Dr. William Hillebrand, then presented his report, detailing the efforts which had been made to secure seeds and plants from

By the report of the Treasurer it appeared that the esources of the Society amounted to some \$3,800 .-The subscriptions of members, however, had decreased

On motion of Dr. Hillebrand it was voted, that the thanks of the Society be tendered the following gennen for their attention in forwarding seeds, plants, &c. : Mr. Eldridge, H. H. M.'s Consul at Lima; Mr. St. Julian, H. H. M.'s Consul at Sydney, N. S. W.; Captain Pichon, of H. L. M.'s ship Eurydice, and to Dr. Dumas, Surgeon H. I. M.'s ship Eurydice. The two first gentlemen were chosen corresponding members as were also Dr. Newcomb of Albany, and Alfred A. Read of Baltimore.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year : His Excellency, R. C. Wyllie, President. H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha and Robert Moffitt.

Esq., Vice Presidents for Oahu. B. Pitman, Esq., and Rev. W. C. Shipman, Vice Presidents for Hawaii. R. W. Wood, M. D., Vice President for Kauai.

James Makee, Esq., Vice President for Maui. J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., Treasurer. William Hillebrand, M. D., Corresponding Secre-

E O. Hall, Esq., Recording Secretary. Wood, Esq., C. R. Bishop, Esq., Hon. E. H. Allen,

On motion of J. Montgomery, Esq., it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be preented to Dr. Hillebrand for his arduous and efficient labors as Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Hon. G. M. Robertson, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be preented to Mr. Marshall, on his retiring from the office of President, for the able manner in which he has performed his duties.

The Board of Managers were instructed to petition the government for an act of incorporation; to select and purchase such piece of land as may seem best adapted to a Nursery Garden; to sell the land set off from Pour Leview, W. T .- per Advance, Oct 26-78,304 ft by the government for that purpose, and to apply the proceeds towards the purchase of a more suitable lot, and also to enclose the same, and properly prepare it for the purpose intended, using the funds in the treas-

ury for that purpose. dogs, which are now so destructive to sheep and goats on some of the islands, and to take such other steps as may seem proper for the abatement of this nui-

The Board of Managers were authorized to publish in the English and Hawaiisn papers such reports. correspondence, or other matter relating to the Society as they may deem interesting or useful. Ad-

Evening Session .- Met pursuant to adjournment, at the Fort street Church, Vice President, R. Moffitt, Esq., in the chair. The new officers of the Society were announced by

the Recording Secretary.

The retiring President, J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., then delivered a very interesting annual address which will be found below, on "the present position and prospects of the Hawaiian Islands." Our limted space will allow us to publish but part of the address this week, and the remainder will be given next After the conclusion of the address, Rev. S. C.

is address, and a copy was requested for publica-The premiums awarded at last year's Exhibition then distributed, consisting of silver caps, silver

amon moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Marshall, for

and bronze medals and books. On motion of Mr. Bates, the Society was authorsel to offer as premiums a silver cup to the mas

silver medals to the officers and bronze medals to the crew of the whaling vessel, fitted out from these islands, which shall bring in the largest cargo of oil next year, in proportion to her size.

The singing, which was performed by an amateur choir, was excellent. The following pieces were sung: Trio-" The Bark before the Gale." Duett-" 0 lovely Peace, with plenty crowned." Glee-" The Chough and Crow"-all of which were sung with much spirit and harmony, and drew from the audience marked commendation.

By the Constitution of our Society it is made the duty of the retiring President to deliver an Address at the Annual Meeting. The selection of an appropriate topic for this occasion, I have found to be a matter of some difficulty.

On the general subjects of agriculture and it branches, horticulture, floriculture and arboriculture you have been so eloquently addressed by my talented predecessors, that anything I could say or those topics would seem "flat, stale and unprofitable." You need no new arguments to convince you of the dignity and importance of this most noble of all pursuits. And were it otherwise, I have no new arguments to offer. Of the experience of others I am not competent to speak, except in general terms. and a relation of my own experience, unfortunately, would only show that, in my case at least, has been amply fulfilled the Divine fiat passed upon our common ancestor : " Cursed be the ground for thy sake ; thorns, also, and thistles shall it bring forth unto

The anomalous character of our association, too, is reason why the usual variety of topics, strictly appertaining to practical agriculture, would be neither interesting nor appropriate here. Nowhere in the world will you find a society for the promotion of agriculture composed of such heterogeneous materials. Upon an examination of one of our lists of members I found that of the whole number, which was 216 there were £5 merchants and traders, 44 governmen officers, 24 clerks, 20 missionaries and clergymen, 16 nechanics, 7 officers of foreign governments, 6 hotel keepers, 6 physicians, 5 sea captains, 5 lawyers, 2 schoolmasters, 4 editors, 1 traveler-195 non-agriculturists, and 10 graziers and 11 planters and farmers but 21 practical agriculturists in all. And when you remember that most of these agriculturists live on the other islands, and cannot be expected to spare the time it would require, in the present state of our inter-island intercourse, to attend our annual meetings, you will agree with me that a dissertation on sub-soiling, manures, rotation of crops, or any other of the kindred subjects appertaining to practical agriculture, would be neither interesting nor in-

The motive which led to the formation of this So ciety, by such a class of non-agriculturists, was a noble one. It was a deep interest in the national welfare-a desire to promote the prosperity of their adopted country, by aiding, with their means and in fluence, the development of its agricultural resources

I know, therefore, of no subject of deeper interest o us, or more appropriate to this occasion, than "THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE HA-WAITAN ISLANDS." On this theme I venture to su mit a few thoughts for your consideration; although of little value in themselves, yet if their expression has the effect of calling your attention more fully to the subject, some good result will be attained. What are now, and what are to be, our chief sources

of national prosperity? What means of developing our resources are within our reach, and are we availing ourselves to the utmost of those means? These are questions of deep significance to all who have the welfare of Hawaii nei at heart. Can we

answer them satisfactorily? Let us look back to the period of the formation the Society, and review the history of the past seven years. Have the bright hopes and prospects which animated its founders been realized? From the circular which first called together this Association, I

quote the following : " For years past, the agricultural interests of these Islands have been insignificant, and their pursuit unprofitable. With an uncertain and distant market, with little or no encouragement or facilities given to foreign tillers of the soil, without proper knowledge of that soil, or sufficient capital to experiment upon its here have languished or utterly failed, and with the exception of a few sugar and coffee plantations, proprietors of which have invested too much eanital to be able to abandon them without heavy lo and which were still struggling on with doubtful prospects, the whole amount of agricultural operations at these Islands, consisted in the raising of fruit and vegetables for the fleet of whaleships that semiannually touched here for supplies.

"Within the last two years, however, a great and sudden change has taken place in the prospects of this group. The extension of the territory and government of the United States to the borders of th Pacific, the wonderful discoveries in California, and the consequent almost instantaneous creation of a mighty state on 'the western front of the American on,' has, as it were, with the wand of a magician, drawn this little group into the very focus of civilization and prosperity. We find ourselves sud-denly surrounded by intelligent, enterprising neighbors, who call foully to us to furnish of our abundance, and receive in exchange of theirs. Our coffee and sugar no longer remain piled in our warehouses. Our fruits and vegetables no longer decay on the spot where they were grown. We are not even compelled to seek for them a market, but clamorous purchasers come to our very doors and carry off our supplies with an eagerness that has caused us to feel a scarc ourselves; and we are assured that not only for all these, but for any other products of the soil that we will raise, a ready and increasing demand may be relied on from our enterprising neighbors."

Such were the brilliant hopes and prospects which animated us seven years ago. Does our history for those seven years show their realization? Has our progress during that period been commensurate with our expectations? Have we made any progress? A. B. Bates, Esq., Jno. Montgomery, Esq., J. H. We cannot shut our eyes to the facts. They tell us that while our exports of domestic produce in 1850 amounted to \$380,000, the average value of the exports, for the six subsequent years, has been only \$145,000, or but little more than one-third of that amount ; that even the average value of the supplies furnished to whaling and other vessels, is not equal to that of 1850; that we have not exported, in any one year, so much of our great staples, sugar, molasses and coffee, as we did then ; that our coffee plantations have not increased in number, and that several of our sugar estates have gone out of cultivation; that the raising of Irish potatoes for export, which at that time was so important and profitable a branch of industry, has entirely ceased, and that the "clamorous purchasers," who were then sometimes waiting for weeks with their vessels for cargoes, and almost fighting for priority, have become producers, I and are now beginning to undersell us in our own market! Real estate has decreased in value; our aboriginal population has been decimated, and though the foreign element is increasing, it is at so slow a into a business of which they knew nothing, with whaling fleet. Let that fleet omit one of its annual visits, and almost general bankruptcy would be the

Thus, with every variety of soil, with a climate un-surpassed, with a geographical position which would seem of itself a guarantee of prosperity, in a country where life and property are safer than almost any-where else, and with an enlightened and liberal gov-ernment, where the resident foreigner enjoys privileges unheard of elsewhere, we have been, as it were, at a stand, or dragging out a precarious existence on the uncertain bounty which the enterprise of distant lands brings to our inviting shores. While all around us are the indications of wide-spread and substantial prosperity. On the breath of every gale there comes our ears the busy hum of industry and progress During these seven years, our "enterprising neighbors," California and Oregon, have grown into mighty and prosperous states, and advanced with giant strides in wealth and population. Their history, though as it were the history of a day, is the wonder of the age. They are not only gold-producing, but they are beginning to take a high rank as agricultural states, and are already sending their produce to the four quarters of the globe. They ve, as I have shown, taken out of our hands one rofitable branch of industry, and not content with his, they are now threatening to give the coup-de-race to our waning resources, by enticing from us he whaling fleet, which is now about our sole de-

The picture is not an inviting one, we must con-fess, and yet it behooves us to look at it long and steadily. It will not avail us to close our eyes upon its repulsive features, if we would seek a remody for

Let us consider what have been the chief obstacle to our progress, and if there are no means of sur-mounting them. Foremost among them are the ab-sence of Labor and Capital. Labor and Capital these are the potent genii by whose aid mountains are leveled and the howling wilderness transformed into smiling fields and fruitful vineyards. How can re successfully invoke their presence? Without hem, we may almost fold our arms and passively

await our destiny.

Let us examine the question of labor. We are often told by persons unacquainted with the character of our native population, that there can be no scarcity of labor with us at present; that until we have a much more extended cultivation than we now have, our native population is large enough to more than supply the demand. So perhaps it is; but if the natives have no desire to work, and do not feel the necessity of it, of what avail is its presence From an able report on this subject, made to our So iety in 1854, by his present Majesty, I quote the fol-

"It seems to be generally allowed that throughout these Islands labor is hard to procure, and that a good day's wage is by no means sure to command a good day's work. We are not here, however, in the position of many newly settled countries, where labor is scarce because the laborers are few, and where every available arm is exercised from Monday morning til Saturday night. It is on the fact of laboring power ing allowed to lie dormant-of good muscle g flaceid from inaction-that we must briefly depend for an answer to the oft-repeated question, Why is labor so hard to procure? The Hawaiians are not naturally fond of labor : the natives of hot countries eldom are. They read in their Bible that labor was aposed as a curse upon fallen Adam, and, like ther people, when the scriptures coincide with their es, they believe in them devoutly. Then, again, it is only as yesterday that forced labor was abolished, and the people are still taking breath, as it were; for to be coerced to do a thing, is to hate it. Then, again, there are those kuleanas, too, that have turned our peasantry into petty chiefs, and while supplying them with more than enough to satisfy present needs, have not tended to enlarge the circle of their wants. It sounds paradoxical, but al our poorer people are rich, and the spur of necessity being removed, they are unluckily insensible to that other spur which a desire to reach some higher platform in society would create."

We can have no higher authority than this for the nsufficiency of native labor. This great want was the first subject that engaged the attention of our Siciety. At its first meeting, a committee was appoint-ed to devise means to meet this difficulty, who entered into a contract for the importation of laborers from China. This example was followed by others, and the introduction of several hundred coolies was the result. Though they were at first found useful, and still are to some extent, yet as they became more familiar with our customs and regulations, they became unmanageable, and on most of the plantation where they were at first employed, they have been discharged. The experiment was not considered sufficiently successful to warrant further importations Accustomed to a severe and sanguinary code of laws in their own country, the mild restraints which are found sufficient for our native population, are set at naught by these turbulent Celestials, and they become insubordinate and reckless. If we would avail ourselves of the chean and accessible labor of these coolies, we must enact proper laws for their restraint and control. With such laws, we shall be able to make them useful and docile. Without them, their further importation will only be a calamity.

It has been suggested that natives of the souther groups might be brought here for laborers. But this ource is not a reliable one. There is too much reason to fear that they would adopt the customs of the country, and be no more available as laborers than is the majority of our native population.

the redundant population of Northern Europe, has not yet been tried though the subject has often been h; discussed. To my mind, this seems the most promising of all sources of labor. And this brings us to the consideration of our second great want, that of capital. To bring immigrants here from Europe, on and latterly hailing from New London, though fitted a scale sufficient to insure success, we must have the aid of European capital. Can we procure that aid? I think we can, if we properly set about it. The states of Northern Europe abound in the very things which we lack, viz., labor, capital and manufactures. They desire to find employment for the two former, and a market for the latter. We stand ready to offer them both. Who can doubt that if this matter was properly taken up, some plan for the satisfaction of these mutual wants could be devised and successfully carried into execution? Let any who does so doubt, examine the history of the famous "Belgian Contract" of 1843, and note the facility with which, when this government was wear certain, the sport of foreign powers, this great sch was entered into with its agents by capitalists, unde the patronage of the Belgian government itself. The avowed object of that scheme, as stated in the contract, was to favor the progress of civilization in the Archipelago of the Sandwich Islands, to encourage heir agriculture, industry and commerce, and our great requisites of capital and labor were to be supplied to any extent that might be found available The contract was completed and signed by the par ties, and only the most fortuitous, or, as we may sa providential circumstances prevented its being ca ried into effect. I say providential, for I believe th cheme would have been a failure, owing to its cou dicated character, and the result disastrous to thi government, from the obligations assumed by it agents. I allude to it only as an illustration of the readiness of European capitalists to furnish us with the capital and labor that we require for the development of our resources, if we can but hold out to them any reasonable prospect of a fair return. And I believe that any national plan for this object, undertaken by energetic, prudent and responsible parties, with the sanction and aid of the government, would be eminently successful. That this government would aid, by its influence and its means, any reasonable plan for the accomplishment of an object so vital to its prosperity, cannot be doubted. That the highest authority in the realm would sanction such an enterprise, may be shown by another extract of the report from which I have before quoted:

"Whilst the subject of population occupies us, Mr. President was most or fine our attention in fig."

The Mon. A. Pratt, U. S. Consul at this port, on Thursday last appointed Dr. C. F. Guillou Physician and Carrier. T. Lawton (late of the bark Fanny Major) reveyor of the hospital department of his Consulate. These appointed Dr. C. F. Guillou Physician and Carrier. T. Lawton (late of the bark Fanny Major) reveyor of the hospital department of his Consulate. These appointed Dr. C. F. Guillou Physician and Carrier. T. Lawton (late of the bark Fanny Major) reveyor of the hospital department of his Consulate. These appointed Dr. C. F. Guillou Physician and Carrier. T. Lawton (late of the bark Fanny Major) reveyor of the hospital department of his Consulate. These appointments were made by Judge Pratt, as we are informed, upon the ground that the hospital was instituted for the exclusive benefit of American seamen, at that, therefore, they should have the exclusive benefit of American seamen, at that, therefore, they should have the exclusive benefit of American seamen, at the large part of the hospital department of his Consulate. The same and Carrier and Car ieve that any national plan for this object, under-Mr. President, we must confine our attention to fig-

ures—sentiment is out of the question. The decrease of the population which the last few years have brought about, instead of filling us with regret, ought to stimulate us to exertion. There is a void—there is a decrease of so many men, women and children. Shall we, therefore, like Turks or fatalists, crouch in the dust, and with our hands crossed upon our hearts, rend the air with a supine cry of 'Inshadah! Mushallah?' Ought we not rather to look the difficulty in the face, and cast about for the means of filling up this aching void? * * There was a time when t was thought that laborers from the north of Europe might be introduced here, but we have not got the capitalists to bring them out. If the money was not wanting, what wonders we could do! * * If our voice have anything potential in it, let us vaise it in favor of the introduction of labor from abroad." I have said that we would find no difficult in pro suring the aid of foreign capitalists, if we can hold out any reasonable prospect of a fair return for their investments. But here, you will say, is the difficulty. The history of agricultural enterprises at these Islands, is little else than a history of failures;

the instances of success are rare; and the experience of the past, holds out no prospect of success for the future. And so, at first glance, it would appear. It is doubtless true, that in our agricultural enterprises failure has been the rule—success the excep-tion. But we shall find, by a careful and thorough examination into their history, that we are not warranted in drawing from it any deduction unfavorable to similar enterprises for the future. If this were the time and place, I could multiply such proofs of this assertion as would satisfy the most skeptical. It would be shown that capital, labor and experience have been wanting in almost every agricultural enterprise, and that failure has followed as the natural and inevitable result; that persons have plunged rate as to be scarcely perceptible; and we are still means which would have been insufficient even with almost wholly dependent for our means of support on a thorough knowledge of what they were undertaksary experience, their resources were exhausted. Such has been the case in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred. But is that any argument against the business itself? Look at the history of the first sugar plantation established at these Islands. Commenced twenty-two years ago, by an enterprising mercantile firm, none of whom, I believe, had ever seen a sugar mill, and whose entire capital would hardly have sufficed for the undertaking, even if it had not been employed in their regular business; at a time when the native authorities were jealous of such enterprises, and threw obstacles in their way; when oven were unknown, and their first plows were drawn by na-tives; when they had to wait eighteen months after ordering them, for the machinery and implements which they found themselves in need of; when there which they found themselves in need of; when there was no one here who knew how to make sugar, and no market for it when it was made. What wonder that such an enterprise was a failure. But to those who would use this as an argument against the business of sugar planting at these Islands, let us show the subsequent history of this same estate. It is now in the hands of a person by whom, through proper management and sufficient means, all obstacles to success have been overcome. The estate is now valued by him at \$100,000, and the crop now coming off is estimated at \$50,000! Where now is the argument against similar enterprises, drawn from the history of this estate? And this is by no means a solitary instance.

be the ruin of both; and it would be as rat

they have hitherto failed for want of the The more we consider this subject, the more fully I think will we be satisfied that if we can procure the necessary labor and capital, we can employ it with a profitable return. We are all directly or indirectly interested in the accomplishment of this great obje Whether we are domiciled or aliens, so long as remain here we are more or less affected by the con-dition of the country in which we sojourn. The prosperity of the Islands is our prosperity, and any plan for the increased development of their resources, should receive our attention, and, if found to be rational, our hearty support and co-operation. Let the merchants, the government officers, and others who founded this Association, unite for this noble bject, and by their combined wisdom and experience some plan would soon be devised for its successful accomplishment. The enterprise must originate with us. It will not do to call on Jupiter till we have first put our own shoulder to the wheel. In the

anguage of the "Pacific Immigrant Aid Association" to the people of California and Oregon—
"There is a glorious future before us, if we actively and wisely improve the present. Who will doubt or hesitate, or utter words of discouragement? ill not, on the contrary, give his heart, his head, his hands, in encouragement to this great object? Let no boundaries of sea or land interpose as a barrier to the consummation of those measures which have for their result the highest and best development of the resources of your adopted home. The object under consideration is a good one, within the power of accomplishment, and called for by every consideration calculated to inspire and stimulate human action. Every producer, every manufacturer, every mechanic, every merchant, every laborer, every capitalist, and every owner of princely estates, an interest in this movement. Surely this is on the cases in which the interest of the whole is the terest of each. Every man has his dividend

Let us take up this subject with but a the zeal which animates our California and one of the brightest days will daw on Hawaii that she has yet seen in her history. ITo be concluded in our

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FANNING'S ISLAND.—The by g Emma, Capt. Zens Bent, which left here und charter for Fanning' Island last July, return h on Saturday last with about 80 tons cocoanut oil, which was pressed in about two months time? Fanning's Is, harbor is in N lat. 3° 49' and W. 1 ag. 159° 20', and is on one of the Fanning's Is. harbor is in.N many circular islay as which abound in the Pacific Ocean. It produ es little else than cocoanuts, of which there are In abundance, and the settlers are constantly play ing more. About a year ago the manienie grad of these islands was introduced there and grows w Al. Capt Bentleft on the island six cows and a bull, and a few sheep, which it is thought will prove of of at use to the settlers. Mr. Henry English prietor," and, with his few white com panions and one hundred and fifty natives from neighbo ing island, may be considered as possessed of quite a " pretty property." At the prices realized from the last lot of oil brought from Fanning's Island -50 ents per gallon-the present cargo of the Emma is we th about \$10,000; besides which she took to Tahin for sale there some 40 tons. The British flag we toderstand has been raised on Fanning's Island, a formal possession having been taken by the British autherities. Capt. English owns the island, having pura used it from previous owners, and the protecto- the Privy Council, who

the English flag gives additional guarantee to LE OF VESSELS AT AUCTION .- On Saturday last nolulu for the last season-was sold at auction broken up for \$725-cheap. On Tuesday of present week the British bark Faith, her agents ing been unable to raise money for repairs on omry bond, was offered at auction and brought 325-also considered a good bargain-Messrs. C Williams & Co. being the purchasers. We underand she will be fitted out for the whaling business which her present owners have superior facilities nother addition to the fleet of Honolulu whalers .nder certain conditions she can be placed under the merican flag. We understand that she is a Bremen

CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS .- We regret to learn by ate papers from the United States that Capt. Ichabod orton of the whale ship Ocean, which sailed from Honolulu for home last spring, has been arrested at Bristol, R. I., on a charge of perjury in making false entry at the custom house, and his ship, the Ocean, seized for smuggling. The trouble was that he had a collection of Japanese or Chinese goods and curiosities on board, which were not entered at the customs. Masters of whale ships now-a-days frequently carry home these goods, and should bear in mind that the custom house officers in the ports to which heir vessels belong are more strict than formerly in pard to curiosities.

SSULAR APPOINTMENTS .- We understand that the Mon. A. Pratt, U. S. Consul at this port, on but the principle upon which the Consul has acted is undoubtedly sound and just. Dr. Guillou is a man of skill and integrity, who has officiated as physician in the navy of the United States for some seventeen years. Capt. Lawton is a man who also stands high Both have seen much service upon the ocean and are well acquainted with seamen, their nature, character and wants, and both are excellent appointments, which are alike creditable to the Consul and the government which he represents. There were several purpose admirably. applicants for each of these offices, which are understood to be quite lucrative.

That the Commercial Advertiser is appreciate as a newspaper, we wish no other index than the fact that our subscription list has been steadily increasing by an addition of five or six names each week for some time past. Our regular edition consists of about 1050 copies, which increases to about 1400 copies on the departure of each mail. Captains and officers who wish to send to their families a constant summary of against him, and was sentenced by Judge Griswold the whaling news received here, will find this paper to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of just the one. We are assured from different sources that all of the numbers of the Commercial sent to the United States are regularly received. This is owing to the extra care taken by the publisher in putting them up. We hope to make such arrangements for The fire originated from a lamp being placed by supplies of paper from Boston before next summer that we shall be enabled to issue our paper semi- and suppressed before any great damage was done, weekly. Our largely increased patronage-both ad- owing solely to a good supply of water being kept vertising and subscription-seems to call for this always at hand, in a brick reservoir on the pren

cruising in the Kodiack and Bristol Bay grounds. Up to Oct. 30, 1856, the total arrivals reported at all our ports were 43, of which 18 were from the Ochotsk Up to Oct. 29 this season, the total arrivals are 70 of which 48 vessels were from the Kodiack or Bristol Bay, and 13 from the Ochotsk Sea. About 90 vessels cruised this season in the Ochotsk and about the the same number on the other grounds. The bulk of the fleet will come in as last year from the 5th to the 15th of November, and at the latter date we shall have 60 to 70 vessels in port. We have in port Oct 28, this season, 80 whalers and 12 merchant and war vessels, against 15 whalers and 8 merchant and war vessels on the 80th Oct. last year. August Licenses .- A formal complaint was laid

merson, for selling at public auction at Waia-the 19th of Sept. last a number of horses with-cause. He plead guilty to the charge, but he was ignorant of the law. Mr. Everett rehed that he and Mr. Colburn were not desired that he and Mr. Colburn were not desired the full penalty of the law should be carried that instance, but that it might be understood that it might be understood to feature they would be protected from any one stature they would be protected. tatire they would be protected from any on illegally. Judge Griswold, after giving a are lecture to the defendant, dismissed the pared to us that the decision gave as much

A DESPERATE BURGLAB. Morton, a seaman belongin to the ship Rainbow, was arrested yesterday morting, about two o'clock, by Mr. O. R. Wood. It app that he first entered the premises of A. B. Bates, eq., in the valley, and took therefrom a coat, a clock, and one or two trivial articles, when, being fright ned by some of the inmates sthring about in their rooms, he left and proeeded to the house of Mr. Wood, where finding a loor unfastened, he entered the bedroom where that gentleman and his lady were saleep, and con rummaging for plunder. The lady awoke her husband, whereupon the the pout of the house and down the road, followed by the fastest runner, overto him, when he came to see the content of the house and him, when he came to see the content of the house and him, when he came to see the content of the house and him, when he came to see the content of the house and him, when he came to see the content of the house and him, when he came to see the content of the house and her husband, where the content of the house and her husband, where her husband has a second her house and her house her husband, where her house and her house her house and her house and her house and her house and her house her house her house had her house and her house her bay with his sheath-knife in striking attitude. I Wood was unarmed, and den inded to know what man was doing in his bedroot, and was answe "I came to rob, and if necessary to must be mu cured, and the thief surrendered. I yesterday morning and pleases charged against him wifen he was remanded for sentence at the lext term of the Supreme Court. The punishment prescribed by the statute for a case of this Decription, is imprisonment for a term not

This connection, we would suggest that as a great any seamen are roving about at late hours of the night, it would be well for our residents to look more to the fastenings of their doors and windows than has been the custom heretofore. What has become of the law requiring seamen to be on board of their ships at ten o'clock? Has the Sheriff mislaid it, or is it buried so deep in his breeches pocket, that it can't be got at? THE STEAMER.—The prospect of having a coasting steamer is now quite certain. We are glad to learn that the government has made such advances to the parties in Boston who offered to construct one, as will doubtless secure a good boat at an early day. The government has decided to assume half or more of the cost of the steamer, which is to be an iron propeller of 360 tons, bark rigged, and built expressly for the rade. She is to be very plain and have the best of engines and machinery-the whole to cost not over

loang ten years, in the discretion of the Court.

\$40,000. It is thought that she will be here some time during next spring, perhaps in April or May. That our citizens and merchants stand ready to aid in this great enterprise is certain. But it is proper that the government take the lead in the matter. A second boat should not be constructed before a trial is made of the first, to see in what respects experience roves her to be defective. The first may be too arge or too small, or its internal arrangements may be modified to suit the wants of our trade, which can only be known from trial. That a second boat will be needed there is no question, for trade and travel must necessarily increase where transit facilities are improved. And in this improvement all experience shows that schooners as well as steamers would share. VALLEY WATER.-For several days past the sup-

that that petition which the shipmasters signed has been put in there to soak till the next resion of IRRIGATION OF LINUE PLANTATION .-- AT the St. of Messrs. Adrich & Bishop the other day we saw a striking illustration of the effects of irrigation and the want of it on sugar cane. One stick taken from a piece of irrigated cane nine months old weighed eight and a half pounds, and was ten or twelve feet in length; while another stick, from a piece planted at the same time, and in an adjoining field, but which had not enjoyed the benefit of irrigation, weighed only two pounds and was but three feet in length. No better argument in favor of irrigation can be shown than is seen in these two sticks of cane. About three hundred acres have been thus irrigated. and the result is satisfactory and encouraging in the highest degree. Two hundred tons is the estimated

ply of water in the government pipes has been short,

Punch thinks that they must be choked up, and says

yield of Lihue this year. THE INSECT PLAGUE AT KAUAL-At Hanalei the the coffee trees have begun to look healthy again, but the mischief is done, and the larger portion of the crop destroyed. Of the two plantations at that place, Mr. Wundenberg will probably gather 15,000 pounds, while Mr. Titcomb, who last spring estimated his crop at 100,000 pounds, now thinks it will not exceed 5,000. Meantime, it is sincerely to be hoped that a preventive or a cure may be discovered for the disease before another year comes round.

A Noble Chippen-under full sail, passed within six miles of the harbor on Tuesday noon, under a press of canvass, with studding-sails set throughout. It was probably the Flora Temple, from San Francisco for Hongkong. The trade wind was blowing fresh at the time, and she was soon hull-down to the westward-carrying with her, doubtless, later Eastern dates than we possess.

LANE'S MECHANICAL PARADOX .- This is the name given to a small silver globe, weighing three or four pounds, and enclosed in a circular frame, which is out in motion on a standard pivot, and strikingly illustrates the two motions of the earth on its axis and in its orbit round the sun. As we heard a Captain remark, " it is something to think about." It is a difficult thing to describe to any one not well versed in scientific terms, but we advise our readers to go and see it. It is scarcely necessary to say that "David" is the importer.

A CIDER PRESS ON GOAT SKINS .- We notice a real New England citier press employed on Robinson & Co's Wharf, in compressing goatskins for ship-ment, two hundred in a bundle, and answering the

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD .- Among the men who ran away last week, in the Saratoga's boat, were two of the crew of the Rainbow, one of whom, named Longfield, was yesterday tried for stealing some liquor and clothing from the cabin of the latter shi The liquor was drank on board the boat while outside, previous to their putting into Pauloa, where the men were arrested as runaways and brought to town. Longfield acknowledged the charge brought ten dollars.

An alarm of fire was given on Monday even ing, which arose from a small building on the prem ises of Mr. H. M. Whitney, used as a sleeping room coolie too near a window curtain. It was discovered

ARRIVALS OF WHALERS IN 1856 AND 1857.—The arrival of whalers in October have been more this year than last, owing to the large number of vessels thich he made from the time Briton, wrecked on that island about twenty-one years ago. It is of cedar wood, and is supposed to e Singapore cedar.

> JAPANESE CURIOSITIES .- We call attention to very choice and beautiful lot of Japanese ware, very suitable for presents, at the store of B. W. Field.-We understand it will be offered at auction in about

PUBLIC SEWER .- We notice the construction of drain or sewer, the first attempt at anything of the kind here, near the foot of Kashumanu street. It will no doubt prove a great benefit to business men on Queen street and the public generally, on rainy

We are glad to learn that the Fanny Major y Mesers. Everett and Colburn, licensed Auctioneers has been placed in command of our popular towns-man, Capt. John Paty. If she does not make good of this city, at the Police Court on Thursday, against time hereafter it will be because she won't, for we all know what Capt. Paty is on his favorite route. We commend him and his bark to the traveling public. She will sail about the middle of next week.

THE FORT STREET RESERVOIR.—The reservoir the junction of Fort and Merchant streets has been red and will be arched with stone. Had b been built so in the first place, five years ago, the expense to-day would have been saved. An instance of the truth of the saying: "Anything well don't be truth of the saying:

YANKES NOTIONS .- Friend Strauss, on the corner has the credit of opening the greatest variety store ever found in Honelulu, where every article, from a jewsharp to a pianoforte, can be found. Of course

BRICE SIDEWALKS - are getting to mon on Queen street. The last we be," is both sides of Makes's b

American flags, a black coat and stre Where it came from, remains as yet

Prince Lot has contradicted the report that they In the way of police reports, I give you two
three, to show that the police here are not asis
"The King vs. Barney Connelly." Charge, a
ing and furnishing spirituous liquors without a lice

"The King vs. Sarah McGregor." Charge, and furnishing spirituous liquors without a liquore without a liquore \$75. Also, for keeping a victualing hithout a license. Fined \$100. This Connelly rs. McGregor were keeping the house know Bedford House, which has become no orderly house. Connelly has been sent d Honolulu, to work on the public improve the reef and learn some industrious hab McGregor, I believe, has paid her fine by around begging and telling a pitiful tale, and her notes, a copy of one of which is as follows:

" The King vs. Wm. Franklin." Charge, in stealing \$45 75 from a Chinaman at Maker This man, from his looks, must be near sixty year age. He was convicted and sentenced to

months hard labor and a fine.

A most disgraceful scene occurred yesterday
the way of a prize-fight between a man named it
Hall and a negro named Dickson. It appears that
beer-shop keeper got this Dickson to flog Hall, who
not wishing to fight in town, proposed to go out to
Kaanapali. Away they all started, the friends of
both parties keeping it quiet. After they got on the
ground they fought twenty-two rounds, during which
both parties were severely bruised. A more disgraceful seems has navar been enacted here, and the worful scene has never been enacted here, and the worder is how it could have been carried out withour knowledge of the police. Yours, &c., ROVER.

The Wrong "Men in the Right Place." HONOLULU, Oct. 27, 1857 EDITOR OF F. C. ADVERTISER:—To carp at the ointments made by the representative of my try's commercial honor, is not the object of my ent communication, but to find fault with the ful adulation of appointees, as exhibited in the last Po nesian, certainly is. Judge Abner Pratt, the newl arrived Consul, has let his fiat go forth, and the lesser stars of the Consulate make their appearan in the firmament, to shine with reflected metal impaculate Polynesian declares would, if the Dr. Guillou undoubtedly possesses great urbanity of manner and erudite conversational powers, and Captain Lawton, late of the bark Fanny Major, which bore our worthy Consul to these island shores, has a exact knowledge of what his position is worth; but that there are not equally good citizens of the Gres Republic, who could do their duties as ably and a satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting and the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting and the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of the satisfactorily to a large number of their "fellowiting the satisfactorily to a large number of the satis satisfictorily to a large number of their fellow citizens," is certainly an error. The majority of the sailors who are admitted in the U. S. Hospital, do not belong to the U. S. Navy, and the tricks of Jack on a berth-deck, when "dodging Pompey," are well known to every regularly educated physician as surgeon, even supposing he has not the privilege adding to his M. D. "late U. S. N." I mention this as this reward disconvenent appears to the extension of the privilege and the same of disconvenent appears to the extension of the same of the same appears to the extension of the same of the same appears to the extension of the same of th this, as this power of discernment appears to the ey of the writer of the Polynesian to be the Dr's pri cipal recommendation for the office. Capt. Lawt may make a good provider, but the same situati has been filled by as good lads before, although the may not now stand on the first letter, which is owin chiefly to the fact that the list has been B-headed.

Hew Adbertisements.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH. DENTIST.

Office corner of Fort and Hotel streets, Honolulu. 70-in Bread! Bread! Bread! SIXTEEN LOAVES FOR ONE DOLLAR: public generally that on Monday Nov. 24, he will be per ared to supply all who may favor him with their patrons with the best bread. Sixteen Louves for one Dollar Lr Nuuanu S. reet, opposite Fox's Bakery.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid trusting the crew of the ship JOHN GILPIN, as no debts of their out tracting will be paid by the captaining consigner of said ship. Furs Want

Coyote, Fox, and all other kinds of rices will be paid, by M. ROS 70-2m 65 California st. near Front Wanted-Beaver Castors FOR WHICH fair prices will be paid by M. ROSENSTOCK, 65 Califor FOR SALE CHEAP.

10 REFSTONE WINE AND CIDER MILLS, suit T. O. SHAW, 33 Sacramento str U. S. SHIP ST. MARY'S,

ONE SET OF RUSSIAN CHARTS of the Nor

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall not be myself responsible for the payment of debts incurred by CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, BOOTS! BOOTS!

BRICK SHOE STORE. MARKET BASKETS AND WILLOW

FAMILY COOKING STOVES, ONE HORSE CART, For sale by CHAS. BREWER, 29.

DEPOSIT VAULT. TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's GRAND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE. Sacramento st., below Montgomery.

Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. chronic diseases, and the suppression of quarkery and Resident Physician, L. J. Czafkat, M. D. lat the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician is the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician is the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician is the Hungarian of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Minor ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer on disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital ospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late lecturer of disease of ospital ospit

CITY MARKET. Ma. MAXWELL having this day purchased interest of H. Hanley in the above establishment, while inue the business under the same style in the same locality ting street, opposite the new store of J. T. Waterhouse, who way favor his

GLOBE.